

## AGRICULTURAL HINTS

## MANGER AND TROUGH.

A Combination Highly Recommended by Its Designer.

Cure-alls and combination implements are generally disapproved. But the accompanying engravings illustrate an entirely satisfactory manger for grain, roots, ensilage and any kind of coarse feeding stuffs, except uncut fodder. It is easily made, not patented, I believe, not expensive, and meets every requirement. The sheep can be shut out of it while grain feed is being put in, so that it is not necessary to turn them out of the shed. Little lambs cannot get into it to soil the feed. Air circulates beneath it, and a tight bottom prevents contamination of the feed

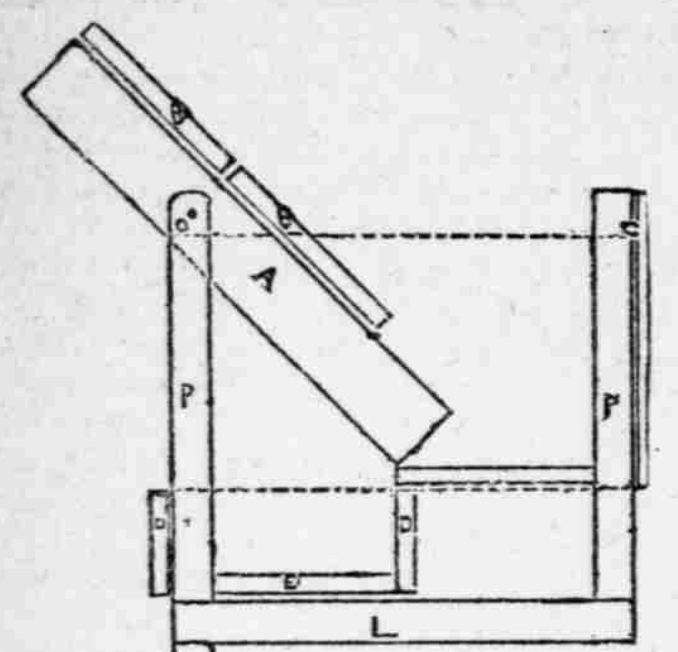


FIG. 1.

by the gases and odors from the accumulating manure.

With this manger, a water supply in the barn, and efficient means of ventilation, we do not expect to turn our sheep out of the stable from the time they go in until grass grows the next spring.

Fig. 1 shows an end view with the boards closing the end left off, but represented by dotted lines. The arm A is shown here in the position in which it is when the sheep are feeding. It is fastened to the post P at the point O by a bolt that allows it to be revolved until the lower end is in the position shown in Fig. 3, F. The sheep are then shut out of the manger by the boards, B, B.

Fig. 2 shows a view from the side at which the sheep feed when the manger is open. Again the end boards are left off to give a little better view of the construction.

The boards D D and E, Fig. 1, make the grain trough; the former are six inches wide, the latter ten. When put together as shown in Fig. 1, this makes a trough five inches deep. The top of the side boards of the trough should be 16 inches from the ground, for average sized sheep. The posts are two inches square and 30 inches long. The arms A, F, are of the same stuff, 28 inches long. The boards B, B, B, are one foot wide. This leaves a space about four inches wide through which the hay is

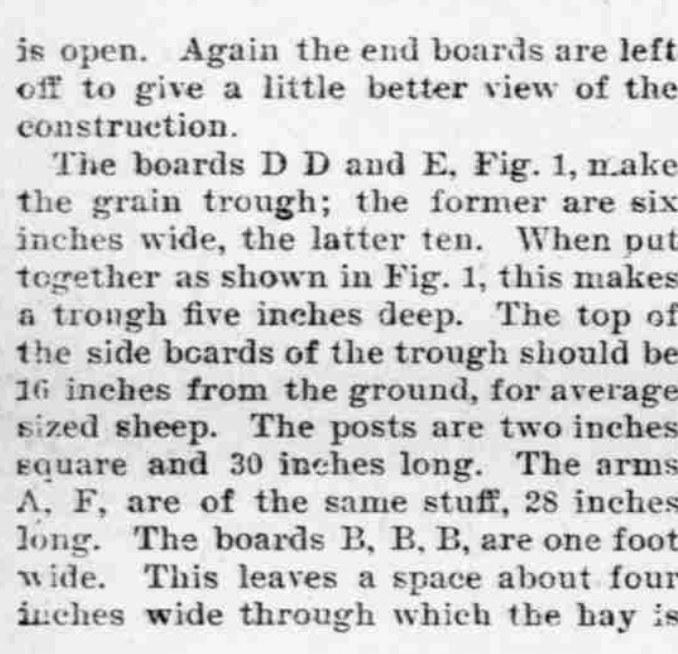


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## SAVE THE BEESWAX.

Quite a Pretty Penny Can Be Earned by a Little Timely Care.

If care is taken to look out for all scraps of wax, cappings and pieces of combs that for any reason are rejected it will make a pretty piece of wax in the course of the year. If a solar wax extractor is used of course it can only be used when the sun is shining and the weather warm, making it impossible to render any wax except in hot weather. But there may be more leisure for it now, and on one account cold weather is desirable. In melting up old black combs the cocoons in them absorb a large amount of wax which is lost. To prevent such absorption soak the combs thoroughly in water, so that the cocoons already filled with water can take up no wax. But you'll find a hard matter to soak the combs full of water unless they are broken up fine, and if the combs are not made brittle with cold it will be impossible to break them up. So it will be seen that cold weather is to an extent needed if you want to melt up old combs. After the combs are broken up fine they may be saved till hot weather by the solar extractor, or they may be melted up at once, of course after soaking.

One good way to melt combs in winter is easily accomplished with only the ordinary appliances to hand in every household. Take an old dripping pan—of course an entirely new one will do as well—split open one corner clear to the bottom, and you have one of the best wax extractors. Lay in the material from which the wax is to be extracted and put the pan in the oven of the cook stove with the door left open, and the split corner of the pan projecting out. Put something under the inside of the pan, so as to raise it up, then as the wax melts it will run out of the split corner of the pan. To catch the dropping wax set any vessel convenient, and it may be well to have in this vessel a little water, so the wax will not stick to the bottom.—Homestead.

## USEFUL AFTER DEATH.

Part Played by the Carcass of a Horse in the Commercial World.

The leg bones are very hard and white and are used for handles of pocket and table cutlery.

The tail and mane are especially valuable and from these are made the hair cloth of commerce.

The ribs and head are burned to make bone black, after they have been treated for the glue that is in them.

The phosphate of lime, acted upon by sulphuric acid and calcined with carbon, produces phosphorus for lucifer matches.

The short hair taken from the hide is used to stuff cushions and horse collars; thus the dead are made to minister to the comfort of the living.

The hide furnishes a waterproof leather known to the trade as cordovan, and is used for the manufacture of high-class hunting and wading boots.

There is an animal oil yielded in the cooking process which is a deadly poison, and enters into the composition of many insecticides and vermifuges.

In the calcining of horses' bones the vapors arising are condensed and form the chief source of carbonate of ammonia, which constitutes the base of nearly all ammoniacal salts.

The hoofs of the animal are removed and after being boiled to extract the oil from them the horny substance is shipped to the manufacturers of combs and what are known as Mikado goods.

The bones to make glue are dissolved in muriatic acid, which takes the phosphate of lime away, the soft element retaining the shape of the bone is dissolved in boiling water, cast into squares and dried on nets.

## AMONG THE POULTRY.

Peking ducks are good market fowls. For large, heavy fowls have the roosts low.

Dampness causes leg weakness in ducks.

The good layers are active and generally on the move.

Dry earth is a good material to scatter under the roosts.

When a thrifty bird is fully matured it is easily fattened.

Early hatched, well developed pullets make good winter layers.

Stale bread, soaked in milk, is a good feed for young poultry.

Thrifty, vigorous one-year-old hens make reliable winter layers.

Cleanliness and good feeding are the secrets of success with poultry.

On the average it will cost one dollar to keep a laying hen one year.

Leghorns and black Spanish lay eggs with the whitest shells of any breed.

Soft food is an excellent invigorator when fed warm on a cold winter morning.

In finishing turkeys for market shut them up and feed them liberally for a few days.

There is a good profit in keeping the hen laying in the winter, even though it takes a little extra work to do it.

Oil meal, sunflower seed, hemp seed and buckwheat can all be used to good advantage in feeding fowls intended for exhibition.

Scald and allow them to stand over night in a place where they will not freeze; this is one of the best ways of feeding oats to poultry.

It is natural for some breeds of poultry to moult lighter each year, and hence what are often taken for defects are only natural to the breed.—St. Louis Republic.

## Successful New Fodder Crop.

New fodder crops continue to attract much attention at the Vermont station. Soja beans of the green and black varieties have proven satisfactory each year. No other leguminous hoed crop has given better returns in tonnage of green fodder, dry matter or protein. The green variety yielded at the rate of six and one-half tons green and two tons dry fodder, and nearly one-fourth of a ton of protein to the acre.

## A HISTORIC SPOT.

The First Settlement of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

There is one sacred, because historic, spot in this commonwealth which should long ago, by gift, purchase, or in some other way, have become the property of the state. We refer to the picturesque location variously known as "Stage Fort," "Stage Head," and "Fishermen's Field," in Gloucester. It juts out into the harbor between the Cut bridge over the canal to the Annisquam river and Fresh Water Cove, and is conspicuous from the railroad trains entering the city because of the handsome avenue of elms leading through it. Its chief service of late years has been to furnish an accessible circus field, excepting to those drawn to it to view from the shore the magnificent sweep of the outer harbor, to fish from its rocks, or to ponder the story of the day when it was the site of the fishing station of the "Dorchester company," the home of some 200 "planters," who established there the first settlement of the Massachusetts bay colony.

The property known as the "Province Lands," at the extremity of Cape Cod, has always belonged to the commonwealth, though the people of the entire village of Provincetown have by long residence gained a title to a portion of it. Here the Pilgrims made their first landing. "Fishermen's Field," on Cape Ann, the site of the first Puritan landing and settlement, has always been in private hands, though generously kept open to the public.

By a fortunate train of circumstances this property still remains practically intact. Gloucester has for years been hoping to be financially able to purchase it for a park, but this has thus far been impossible. A few years since it was rumored that Cornelius Vanderbilt had purchased it and would erect a summer villa, and great was the consternation in the city. Chapter 352 of the acts of 1891 incorporated Frederick L. Ames, Philip A. Chase, Christopher Clarke, Charles R. Codman, Elisha S. Converse, George F. Hoar, N. S. Shaler, Francis A. Walker, and others, as a corporation, by the name of the Trustees of Public Reservations, for the purpose of acquiring, holding, arranging, maintaining and opening to the public, under suitable regulations, beautiful and historic places and tracts of land within this commonwealth. It can acquire and hold these tracts by grant, gift, devise, purchase, or otherwise. The Stage Fort property—the remains of the revolutionary earthworks added to its historic interest—is both beautiful and historical. If private generosity cannot be depended upon to furnish the funds to place it in the hands of the trustees, the legislature should appropriate the money, for it certainly is as deserving of perpetual preservation as the province lands or any other reservation.—Boston Transcript.

## HAT MADE FOR TUMBLES.

It Is Pneumatic and Should Be Inflated Like a Bicycle Tire.

A great many fashionable follies have been devised this winter to meet the growing demands of the feminine skater, and she has adopted them all. Gowns perfect in fit and rich in fur have been imported from Paris especially for her excursions on the ice. Hats wonderfully coquettish in effect have been fashioned for no other purpose than to accompany these costumes. And every week new fancies in gloves, boots and muffs have been offered for the acceptance or disapproval of the young woman who skates.

In spite of all these provisions for her comfort, however, the skater has not always managed to keep herself out of danger, and the newest invention designed for her is directed to remedy this evil. She has been provided with a pneumatic skating cap.

The first inkling of this remarkable new addition to the skaters' toilette was gained one evening recently at the St. Nicholas rink, when a young woman in a beautiful skating costume of poppy-red broadcloth and sable still further distinguished herself by wearing a brand-new rubber cap.

The new cap, which is very simply constructed, should be inflated like a bicycle tire. The pumping in of air makes the cap so sure a protector that the merest novice need feel no nervousness with one on her head. She may be so unfortunate as to get a tumble sideways or backward, but her head will not get hurt, whatever may happen.

Naturally the first problem confronting the skater who wishes to assure her own safety in this novel manner is that of making the pneumatic hat becoming. A simple rubber cap is neither a lovely thing in itself nor becoming to its wearer. But it is easily possible so to disguise it that it shall not be recognizable. The milliner to whom has been entrusted the ornamentation of such a cap promptly covers it with velvet of a color matching the skating skirt.—N. Y. World.

## Not the Lesson She Sought.

A little Somerville girl going to church with her mother on Sunday saw some men working on the street-car tracks.

"See those men breaking the Sabbath," said her mother, thinking to suggest a moral lesson.

The little girl watched them gravely. Then she looked up in her mother's face and said:

"And can't God mend it?"—Somerville Journal.

## A Tid-Bit.

"Actors, did you say?" inquired the king of Moptke, with sudden interest. "Just tie ropes around their necks and drag them around with an ostrich team. If there is anything I do not on it is jerked ham!"—N. Y. Press.

## Explained at Last.

Tommy—I wonder why the words is spelled such funny ways? Jimmy—Cause they was made in the first place by the school teachers so they would have to be hired to teach how to spell 'em.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## HOW TO GAIN VITAL FORCE

A Strong, Healthy Organization the First Essential to Success.

Dr. Augusta Brown-Girard recently gave a talk on the subject: "How Shall We Gain Vital Force?" in which she said:

"The object of every person's existence is the unfolding and perfection of his own individuality and the improvement of the race. A strong, healthy organization is the first essential to success; intelligence, beauty, amiability, and, indeed, there can be no condition that ill health will not undermine.

"Neither wealth, position, honor nor opportunity can compensate for the absence of a well-balanced, healthful condition of body and mind. It is of the greatest consequence that every person should have some knowledge of the chemistry, the anatomy and physiology of his own organization. Self-knowledge must include the body as well as the mind.

"In a body that is not well balanced the mind soon becomes feeble and is often lost. In the organization of man the mind depends as much upon the body as the body upon the mind.

"With every thought, emotion, effort, we expend a certain amount of vital force, consequently while awake we are constantly using up this energy; while asleep or in a passive state we are left to nature's own law of action, consequently, and it is a natural law, while in a normal condition the nerves attract and draw vital force and are constantly accumulating around their nerve centers this vital energy. We are vitalized, refreshed, during sleep; then while asleep or in a passive state we are reserving what is already accumulated.

"Many persons cannot sleep during the day. They should lie down in a perfectly passive state, withdrawing the mind from all outside external cares and interests. Make the mind blank as much as possible, and in this state one may accumulate nervous strength nearly as rapidly as in sleep. Dismiss all contending thoughts and give up the whole being to be acted upon by nature's law—simply rest absolutely.

"We must practice self-control; learn to stop exertion just short of fatigue. Nothing is gained by overtaxing and depleting the vitality.

"A well-managed, judicious practice of exercise and rest of body and mind will soon improve the most debilitated. The faculties and functions of the human organization are numerous and varied, and to be healthy it must be exercised equally.

"All around us are people who are not really sick, but who are below par in strength and general health. They might be giants in strength if they would go to work in earnest, with a determination and will to get well by obeying simple laws of nature. There are thousands of ambitious people who see their castles fade one after another for the want of vitality of brain and nerve power to carry out their designs. If one has made up his mind to rise to his highest possibilities in health he may do it by following out faithfully a few hygienic laws. His first effort is to increase vitality. There are many and different ways to do this. Nature constantly generates this force in every individual to a greater or less degree. If we are careful not to expend more force than we generate daily we will accumulate.

"We must not overtax, smoke, chew nor take stimulants. Get right down to bedrock nutrition; be very temperate in eating and drinking, taking only the most nutritious and easily-digested food; keep the mind hopeful and serene under all circumstances. Few people realize how much force is expended in frivolities."—N. Y. Tribune.

## Hints About Health.

Rapid eating is slow suicide. Happy children are almost invariably healthy children.

In sleeping in a cold room establish a habit of breathing through the nose, never with the mouth open.

A severe paroxysm of coughing may often be arrested by a tablespoonful of glycerin in a wineglass of hot milk.

To compel a child to eat anything against which its palate naturally rebels is a cruelty at the moment, and is likely to produce evil results later on.—St. Louis Republic.

## THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle, common	2.30	@ 3.00
Select butchers	3.80	@ 4.40
CALVES—Fair to good light	5.00	@ 6.00
HOGS—Common	2.75	@ 3.15
Mixed, picked	3.25	@ 3.85
Light shippers	3.75	@ 3.25
SHEEP—Choice	3.50	@ 4.15
LAMBS—Good to choice	4.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—Winter family	3.45	@ 3.75
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	1.00	@ 1.10
No. 2 red	1.00	@ 1.10
Corn—No. 2 mixed	1.00	@ 1.10
Oats—No. 2	1.00	@ 1.10
Rye—No. 2	1.00	@ 1.10
HAY—Prime to choice	10.75	@ 11.00
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork	10.00	@ 11.00
Lard—Prime steam	10.00	@ 11.00
BUTTER—Choice dairy	9.00	@ 10.00
Prime to choice creamery	9.00	@ 10.00
APPLES—Per bbl	1.00	@ 1.25
POTATOES—Per bbl	2.00	@ 2.25
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—Winter patent	4.50	@ 4.65
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	1.00	@ 1.10
No. 2 red	1.00	@ 1.10
Corn—No. 2 mixed	1.00	@ 1.10
OATS—No. 2	1.00	@ 1.10
Rye—No. 2	1.00	@ 1.10
HAY—Prime to choice	10.75	@ 11.00
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork	10.00	@ 11.00
Lard—Prime steam	10.00	@ 11.00
BUTTER—Choice dairy	9.00	@ 10.00
Prime to choice creamery	9.00	@ 10.00
APPLES—Per bbl	1.00	@ 1.25
POTATOES—Per bbl	2.00	@ 2.25
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Winter patent	4.25	@ 4.40
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	1.00	@ 1.10
No. 2 Chicago spring	1.00	@ 1.10
CORN—No. 2	1.00	@ 1.10
OATS—No. 2	1.00	@ 1.10
PORK—Mess	7.00	@ 7.25
LARD—Steam	3.75	@ 3.85
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	4.50	@ 4.65
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	1.00	@ 1.10
Corn—Mixed	1.00	@ 1.10
Oats—Mixed	1.00	@ 1.10
LARD—Refrigerated	10.00	@ 11.00
PORK—Mess	10.00	@ 11.00
CATTLE—First quality	3.80	@ 4.20
HOGS—Western	3.90	@ 4.40
INDIANAPOLIS.		
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	1.00	@ 1.10
Corn—No. 2 mixed	1.00	@ 1.10
OATS—No. 2	1.00	@ 1.10
LOUISVILLE.		
FLOUR—Winter patent	3.75	@ 4.00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	1.00	@ 1.10
Corn—Mixed	1.00	@ 1.10
OATS—Mixed	1.00	@ 1.10
PORK—Mess	10.00	@ 11.00
LARD—Steam	3.75	@ 3.85

## Specially Remember

That the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus R'y., is still selling round trip tickets between all stations on its line, good going and returning Sunday, at a rate of one fare for the round trip. Ask any agent for particulars, or write to C. F. Daly, General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O.

"As I understand it," said the Innocent Man, "the main thing in poker is to be lucky in the draw." It ain't so much in being lucky as being quick, out our way," explained Rubberneck Bill.—Indianapolis Journal.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

When a boy comes home from college and doesn't wear glasses, it is a pretty good sign that he has considerable horse sense.—Washington Democrat.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

She—"Do you love me for myself alone, dearest?" He—"Of course, I do. You don't suppose I want your mother about all the time, do you?"—Judy.

Slipped and fell; bad sprain. Never mind. St. Jacobs Oil will cure it.

"Do you like cabbage?" "Well, I never eat it, but I smoke it sometimes."—Chicago Record.

Made worse by cold. Neuralgia needs St. Jacobs Oil to cure. It cures.

Many a boy's first step towards the penitentiary was being irregular at school.—Washington Democrat.

Any ache, from toothache to backache, St. Jacobs Oil will cure.

Let a lot of men get together, and it is remarkable how soon they will go to talking about good things to eat.

## A LETTER TO WOMEN

From Mrs. James Corrigan.

For seventeen years I have suffered. Periods were so very painful that I would have to go to the doctor every month.

He said that I had an enlargement of the womb, and told my husband that I must undergo an operation, as I had tumors in the womb, and it was a case of life or death.

I was operated upon twice, but it did not seem to do me any good, it made me very weak. I was troubled with the leucorrhoea a great deal.

I also suffered with the sick headache, vomiting spells, backache all the time, terrible pain in my left side, chills, loss of appetite, and could not sleep nights. After taking several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, some Liver Pills, and using your Sanative Wash, I recovered.

I can eat well, and every one that sees me tells me I am a different person. I can do all my own work, sleep well and feel well. I am growing stronger every day, and am able to go out and enjoy a walk and not feel all tired out when I return, as I used to. I doctored for sixteen years, and in all those years I did not feel as well as I do at the present time. I wish that every woman that is troubled as I was, would try that medicine. Oh! it is so good to feel well, and it is all owing to Mrs. Pinkham's kind advice and medicine.—Mrs. JAMES CORRIGAN, 284 Center St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

The papers are full of deaths from

## Heart Failure

Of course the heart fails to act when a man dies, but "Heart Failure," so called, nine times out of ten is caused by Uric Acid in the blood which the Kidneys fail to remove, and which corrodes the heart until it becomes unable to perform its functions.

Health Officers in many cities very properly refuse to accept "Heart Failure," as a cause of death. It is frequently a sign of ignorance in the physician, or may be given to cover up the real cause.

### Warrant's Safe Cure

A Medicine with 20 Years of Success behind it

will remove the poisonous Uric Acid by putting the Kidneys in a healthy condition so that they will naturally eliminate it.

### MAPS OR PLAYING CARDS.

Send 15cts. in postage to the undersigned and you will receive either a splendidly mounted map of the United States, or a pack of best quality Playing Cards.

L. W. WAKELEY, Gen. Pass. Agt.  
"Burlington Route." St. Louis, Mo.

## SOUTHERN TEXAS HOMES IN

In the celebrated Coast Country. Cheap and on reasonable terms. Fruit, vegetable and field crop farms. Great production. Direct markets. Diversified crops. Travel via Frisco Line from St. Louis. Free for land literature, maps, excursion rates and full information. Success or no fee. THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, 303 Roe Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

## LIVE STOCK CUTS.

We will furnish duplicates of LIVE STOCK CUTS or any other Cut shown in any Specimen Book, at or below quoted prices for same.

A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO.,  
429 Elm Street, Cincinnati.

## GREAT WORD CONTEST

\$2,000 in GOLD GIVEN AWAY.

To more thoroughly introduce our Famous W. B. J. Bug Exit for the extermination of Water Bugs and